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AN OPERATIONAL ESTIMATE OF THE
SEVENTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL
VIENNA, 26 July - 4 August 1959



April 1959

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SUMMARY

The Seventh World Youth Festival, although only half the size of the largest of its predecessors, is with its planned 17,000 participants the most ambitious international gathering ever sponsored in the Free World by the International Communist Movement. A determined effort is being made to keep the character of the Festival consistent with that of preceding ones. The program is in four parts: mass events, discussion meetings and seminars, special attractions, and the galas and sports events. The major reductions in the Festival activities are in the cultural and artistic programs, in contrast to the announced nature of the Festival as an apolitical, social and cultural event.

The program of special purpose meetings, the main Festival vehicle for subversive work directed toward the Free World participants and other targets, is virtually a repetition of that carried out at the earlier festivals. There will be sixteen meetings for young people in the same profession or occupation, fifteen "common interest" meetings dealing mostly with youth organization questions, three general seminars for students, seven meetings of students of the same branch of study, four regional student meetings (Asian, African, Latin American, and European), and a special meeting for student leaders. The most important are likely to be the meeting of Young Members of Parliament and the meetings for leaders of children's and other youth organizations, particularly those dealing with clubs and work camps.

A significant new feature of this festival is the effort being made to ensure a large passive, "captive" audience --

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mainly in the form of Bloc tourist groups -- at the four mass events which, together with the extensive and costly Bloc-provided cultural attractions, are designed to demonstrate the mass character of the Festival. The speeches made at these events (the opening and closing ceremonies, the celebration of solidarity with youth from colonial and newly-liberated countries, and the peace demonstration day) will in large part set the propaganda pattern and state the exploitable themes for the post-Festival Communist front work among youth and students. A tactic that may be used to demonstrate the "non-partisan" nature of the Festival would be to invite a leading UN official, an African or Asian chief of state, or some prominent Western figure (probably non-Communist) to speak at one of the major events.

From the point of view of the Festival organizers, the central strategic problem is that of successfully masking effective Communist control while placing upon Western anti-Communists the full onus for any rejections of Communist offers of cooperation and peaceful co-existence in the youth and student field. The work of the Permanent Commission element in Vienna and that of Communist cadres operating in Festival committees at the national level throughout the World is being organized with this point in mind. For the first time the Festival sponsors have used the official program of a festival (which is widely circulated throughout the world months before the event) to create the illusion that the UN and UN bodies are supporting the Festival and helping to arrange parts of the program. The purpose is probably not only to mislead bona fide organizations, but also to make it difficult for UN bodies not to participate.

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Attendance at the Festival will be 50% less than at the Moscow Sixth World Youth Festival. Free World participation will be somewhat greater than at the Moscow Festival, with the increases coming from North America, Latin America and Africa. There is a reduction in the number of proposed participants from the Near and Middle East and Asian regions, although their share is slightly increased. Soviet bloc attendance will be decreased by 60% with the USSR delegation taking the biggest cut. Generally speaking, a decrease in the total number of delegates from a country is likely to enhance Communist control. A special effort is also being made to keep provocative and disruptive elements out of national delegations. Bloc financial support of Free World participation at the Festival is likely to be provided on a large scale, but the Preparatory Committee in Vienna will be used as the primary channel for making this aid available to national groups. Pre-Festival organizational meetings are to culminate one or two months before the Festival, when each National Preparatory Committee is to send a representative to work in Vienna on problems concerning participation of the respective national delegations. The tempo of national activity in the Free World is presently increasing, but appears to be lagging behind that achieved at the corresponding point in preparations for the Sixth World Youth Festival.

From the outset, organizational control, the initiatives, staffing, central planning, propaganda, and logistics of the Seventh World Youth Festival have been firmly in the hands of headquarters functionaries of the WFDY and IUS and Communist cadres from their national affiliates.

So far as can be determined, the main instruments of Communist control of the Festival preparations in

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Vienna are operating under the direction of Jean Garcias, a member of the French Communist Party who is serving as the Secretary General of the Permanent Commission. (For the first time, the head of this body is neither a Bloc national nor a national of the host country.) He is assisted by Werner Lamberz of East Germany, who occupies the second most significant position in the Vienna organization. The majority of the Communist reliables dominating the Festival preparations serve on the Permanent Commission, which as of mid-February 1959 was composed of twenty persons working in Vienna and some fifteen or more working outside Vienna. Twelve members of the Commission are from the Sino-Soviet bloc, ten from Free Europe and Canada, ten from the Afro-Asian area, and six from the Western Hemisphere. (The group working outside Vienna, plus many WFDY headquarters officials from Budapest and a few IUS headquarters officials from Prague, should move to Vienna by April or May 1959 to work on the final phase of preparations. This move will confirm the WFDY's intent to hold the Festival in Vienna and not move it behind the Curtain.) Of fifty-nine other persons who have participated in the Permanent Commission work, forty-five have past records as Communists and pro-Communists. These forty-five probably include a second echelon of the Communist cadres active in connection with the Festival. The third -- and in many ways most critical -- component of the control mechanism consists of the Communists in key positions on the national supervisory committees, who can influence the selection of delegates, control finances, supervise corresponding secretaries, and direct propaganda at the national level, before and after the Festival.

Controversy at the Festival is most likely to arise between Western non-Communist delegates and representatives of national liberation movements in African and Asian

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colonial territories. Other disputes may develop between neutralist, Left-Socialist participants, including the Yugoslavs and their supporters, and the Moscow-oriented cadres. It is also possible that dissension may develop within the delegations from Africa and Asia over the question of youth solidarity in the struggle for "national democratic freedoms." Delegations from independent countries in Africa and Asia which have taken security measures against Communism are particularly likely to be subjected to pressures in this regard. There may be other disputes over questions of interest primarily to specific countries, such as the UAR, Greece, Turkey, India, etc. Available evidence indicates, however, that the Festival organizers are attempting to anticipate insofar as possible the issues on which disputes may arise at the Festival and are attempting to take necessary measures to forestall any serious disruptions of the program.

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PART I

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAM, PROBABLE COURSE OF EVENTS, AND ANTICIPATED PARTICIPATION IN THE SEVENTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

The general program (see Appendix) for the Festival divides into four main sections:

- A. The Mass Events
- B. The Discussion Meetings and Seminars
- C. Special Attractions
- D. The Galas and Sports Events

The mass events and the discussion meetings will probably comprise the main agitational projects of the Festival likely to have post-Festival repercussions. The galas, sports events, and special attractions, more than the other events, are likely to be directed primarily at influencing uncommitted delegates themselves, by presenting an attractive and convincing image of the success, strength and friendship and cooperative spirit of the Soviet bloc.

The Agitational Program. This aspect of the Festival will probably duplicate and supplement the current programs of the WFDY and IUS. Much of what transpires in this segment of Festival activity is likely to be virtually repeated in Prague at the Fifth WFDY Congress the following week, where one of the two agenda items is identical with a key Festival seminar topic. The degree to which the speeches, resolutions, and

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action at the ostensibly "broad, non-partisan" Festival can be endorsed and "supported" by the Fifth WFDY Congress will be a major measure of the Communist success in exploiting the Festival as a bridge and instrument in their general unity campaign directed at the youth of the world.

As far as the mass events are concerned, only a serious miscalculation in the planning--which would give one or more persons whom the Permanent Commission (PC) had inaccurately assessed access to the platform in the full light of publicity--could compromise usefulness of the general Communist agitational line in post-Festival activity.

On the other hand, there will probably be a great many opportunities at each of the functional meetings for plans to go awry. In the absence of adequate support and publicity, however, the impact of any such manifestation of disagreement or dissension is likely to remain compartmented and limited. On the basis of currently available information concerning planned participation, it seems likely that only the neutralist, pro-Tito elements are likely to have enough of a representation to make a significant clash possible.

The Propaganda Program. This aspect of Festival activity will be exploited in the main by the Bloc, although others will, of course, participate. The contrast between the highly professional and impressive Bloc participation in these events and the usually amateur presentation by other groups is not likely to mislead the more sophisticated Free World participants who realize the essentially political reason for the heavy subsidization provided by the Bloc.

A. The Mass Events

In comparison with the program of previous Festivals, those projected for the Vienna Festival are fully as ambitious

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undertakings. While this Festival is five days shorter in length, and while the monster pageants, parades, etc., feasible within the Bloc are not being attempted, a determined effort is obviously being made to maintain the mass character of the Festival.

Four plenary events--the opening and closing ceremonies, the celebration of solidarity with youth from colonial and newly liberated countries, and the peace demonstration day--are of particular importance in this regard. Photo and news coverage of these gatherings is likely to be of crucial importance in the Communist follow-up exploitation of the Festival. While an effort will obviously be made to give these events a non-partisan character, the substantive content of each event must, from the Communist point of view, be consistent with their general line, as presented by the WFDY and IUS.

Control of the course of planned events at these gatherings is likely to be firm and comparatively easily maintained by the Permanent Commission, which in programing decides who will be invited to speak, and reviews in advance and reproduces speeches for translation and distribution. Plans for the introduction of motions, resolutions, etc., are usually worked out at caucuses held in advance of the event. Space distribution plans, marching orders, and allocation of exhibit space are also exploited purposefully in these circumstances. Perhaps the most important tactic likely to be employed in this context to drive home the non-partisan nature of the gathering is one which was used successfully in one case at the Moscow Festival. In that case a prominent non-Communist Asian was invited a few hours before a major meeting, to address the gathering. The invitation was extended by a WFDY headquarters official.

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At this Festival, a leading UN official, a prominent Austrian non-Communist, a prominent Western figure active in the peace field, or an African or Asian Chief of State might be sought out by Festival organizers to serve this purpose. In fact, with four events to plan for, the Festival organizers might try to enlist the cooperation of several such persons.

One effective coup that the Festival organizers may attempt to bring off in this way could be the enlisting of a well-known American, accepted by non-Communists throughout the Afro-Asian area, to figure in the peace day meeting. (One person who fits this description--Paul Robeson-- has already announced his intention of being present at the Festival.) A prominent Austrian and/or UN official would be particularly useful in the program of the opening day when the emphasis will certainly be placed on securing the maximum endorsement of the non-partisan nature of the Assembly. An African, Asian or Middle Eastern governmental figure would be most useful on the solidarity day program. A representative of Abd-al-Karim Qasim of Iraq, who has been particularly outspoken in support for the Algerian liberation movement and favorably inclined toward the WFDY, may be one candidate for this role. Christian Echard, at Ceylon in December 1958, reported that Qasim had received a delegation of the Preparatory Committee.

The most difficult event for the Festival organizers to provide for is likely to be the closing ceremony, since by that time the Communist manipulation of events will inevitably be apparent. Any prominent personality selected to speak on that day is therefore likely to be one whom the Festival organizers consider completely "reliable." A Soviet bloc personality,

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equal in rank to the most prominent non-Bloc figure who has appeared earlier in the program, would under these circumstances be a logical choice. (By balancing off such a Bloc personality against a non-Bloc figure, the "non-partisan" image of the Festival could be maintained.) There are allegations that Mr. Khrushchev himself is considering a visit to Vienna during 1959, possibly while the Festival is in session.

B. The Discussion Meetings and Seminars

These include sixteen meetings for young people in the same profession or occupations; fifteen "common interest" meetings dealing mostly with youth organization questions, or "hobbies"; three general seminars for students; seven meetings of students of the same branch of study ("faculty" meetings); four regional student meetings, and a special meeting for student leaders. Through the International Student Club program, additional ad hoc gatherings can and will be developed.

1. The Occupational Meetings

The Festival Program states that the work of the sixteen important meetings for young people in the same profession or occupation "... will be carried out in conjunction with Austrian institutions, international organizations (probably WFTU, WFDY, IUS, WIDF, FISE, etc.), UNO and ILO bureaus." / Emphasis supplied. / The program also states that "experts, trade union leaders and heads of various professional organizations and institutions from the different countries will be invited to such meetings as speakers or to be

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chairman," and that "in planning these meetings, it is suggested that there should be:

"-reports on the subjects listed by the IPC and sent to the various countries

"-discussion, exchange of experiences and information

"-visits to enterprises, institutions, professional schools, recreation centers, social institutions

"-meetings with Austrian youth in the same profession and trade."

The "professional or occupational meetings" have been regarded by the WFDY as of considerable importance, and some 7,100 young people attended the 24 such meetings held during the Moscow Festival. For example, 650 from 28 countries attended the Meeting for Construction Workers; 850 from 25 countries, the Meeting for Metallurgists; 800 from 25 countries, the Teachers Meeting; and 280 from 23 countries, the Miners Meeting.

The principal meetings omitted this time are those for Dockworkers, Transportworkers, Fishermen, Seamen, Public Health Workers, and for Screen and Stage Artists. Possibly the first two were omitted because of plans to hold an international conference for Dockers and Transportworkers during the summer of 1959.

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At the Executive Committee meeting in December 1958, Christian Echard stated that it was urgently necessary that proposals be made to the Permanent Commission of the Festival dealing with the programs of these meetings; and that replies be given to its requests. He also stated that "the preparation for these meetings by the initiators in the countries seems to us to be particularly important." /The themes of these occupational meetings are set forth in the Appendix./

2. The "Common Interest" Meetings

Of the fifteen meetings scheduled, the most important are of Young Members of Parliament and the various meetings for youth leaders of children's organizations, of voluntary work camps, of youth clubs and youth centers and for heads of organizations for youth travel and out-of-door recreation. In accordance with resolutions adopted by the WFDY at its Fourth Congress (Kiev, August 1957), the WFDY intensified its efforts not only to build large cadres of youth leader specialists for each of these fields but also to obtain greater unity of action with non-member organizations working in such fields. /Note: A total of 1,600 young people attended these "hobby" meetings during the Moscow Festival./

Volkstimme of 27 November 1958 announced that the "Girls' Celebrations" will include fashion shows by well-known Paris and Rome houses.

This time greater prominence is given in Festival publicity to "meetings of religious youth,"

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"according to the wishes and interests of participants." The Moscow Festival apparently only arranged or publicized the "Meeting of Young Christians." The WFDY gave no indication, however, as to the size of this meeting. The official Festival program did, however, indicate the "get-togethers" of youth and students of similar religious faiths would be arranged "at the request of Festival participants."

/Comment: By including this as part of its formal, Festival agenda, the Festival sponsors probably hope further to strengthen the illusion that the Festival is a non-partisan apolitical event that gives due recognition to the interest in religion of some Festival participants. There is no indication, however, that the Festival organizers will make any concerted effort to promote several such gatherings, since Communist relations with active Moslem groups in the Arab world are currently being subjected to considerable strain, in part as a result of Soviet maneuvers involving Jewish migration from the Bloc to Israel. The Festival sponsors may attempt to exploit a gathering of Christian youth to provide themselves with ammunition for countering the World Catholic Youth Organization's boycott of the Festival.

The Members of Parliament meeting is likely to be an important event. From the Free World, participation is most likely to come from Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Greece, India, Indonesia, and Italy, from all of which, according to Echard, more than 200 parliamentarians have already sent messages and greetings to the Festival. On the basis of what is known concerning many of

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these parliamentarians, it is likely that the majority of the participants will represent opposition parties rather than parties in power; in a number of instances Communist and Communist-dominated parties are likely to be predominant in the national groups. Foreign policy matters such as military alliances, action in the UN, irredentism (Goa, etc.) and domestic policies on such key questions as civil liberty, education, nationalization of foreign-owned enterprises, etc., are likely to be the main topics of discussions in which non-Communist governments will be subjected to sharp criticism.

3. General Student Seminars

In contrast to the Moscow Festival, where all student seminars were "faculty" meetings, the Vienna Festival will feature three seminars, which are highly political. From the organizers' viewpoint, they are ideal vehicles for virtually all aspects of the current Soviet propaganda line and are designed for its elite student audience. The titles of the three seminars, as changed in June 1958 by the PC, are:

--"The role of students and their organizations in society"

--"Problems of democratization and reform of higher education"

--"Economic, political and cultural problems of colonial and underdeveloped countries and the role of students in their solution." / Note: This has been upgraded in importance since the Moscow Festival

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when it was the theme merely of a discussion group. It is particularly significant that this title is identical with one of the two agenda items for the Fifth WFDY Congress, which is to convene in Prague six days after the end of the Festival. Of the three seminars described above, only the first seminar's theme remained unchanged by the PC at its June 1958 meeting. The themes of the other two were formerly somewhat less political: "Problems of the Methods of Higher Education" and "The Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy." /

4. The Student "Faculty" Meetings

This time seven "meetings of students of the same branches of study" are definitely scheduled (instead of ten seminars last time), with the proviso that, if practicable, others will be organized for students in engineering and arts. The topics designated for consideration in these "faculty" meetings lend themselves more readily to "politicalization" than was true at the Moscow Festival. This is particularly apparent in the following cases:

Economics Meeting: "Industrialization of underdeveloped countries and international economic relations." /Note: Some 250 students from 40 countries attended the Moscow Meeting for Students of Economics, at which British and French non-Communist participants made rather effective pro-Western contributions from the floor. /

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Philosophy Meeting: "Nature and Man in the light of contemporary philosophy and science." /Note: A number of anti-Marxist speakers (including Poles and a West and East German) aired their views with some effect at the Philosophy Seminar in Moscow. /

Law Meeting: "Peaceful cooperation among states and the UNO Charter. Discussion on law education."

5. The Regional Student Meetings

For the first time, four regional student meetings (Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe) will be held as part of the Student Program, "to discuss the problem of regional student cooperation for the defense of student interests."

/ Comment: It may be noted that "regional meetings to discuss problems of mutual interest" are to be held as part of the Vienna Festival's "General Events" and will presumably be open to both youth and student participants. This has been the usual procedure at previous Festivals. The fact that this time the WFDY-IUS are scheduling additional regional meetings for students, and on a theme used constantly by the WFDY-IUS for voicing their partisan pro-Soviet propaganda, indicates the importance attached to such regional meetings and to student elements in them. It also serves to highlight the more highly political character of the Festival as a whole. /

6. The "Friendly Meeting" for Student Leaders

While not new, it is of particular importance, since it is to deal with the central problem of the

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unity-of-action campaign: "problems of international student cooperation."

7. The International Student Club and Its General Program

As was the case in Moscow, other smaller, more informal meetings, lectures, discussions, etc. will be organized as part of the regular program of the International Student Club. About 9,500 students, including representatives from some 40 National Student Unions, as well as other local unions, participated in the Moscow Festival, and some 100,000 purportedly attended the Club's 70-odd activities for students. While it is not expected that as many students--foreign or local--will participate in the Club's program this time, effort will be made to have the International Student Club again serve as the "center" of activities for all students. The Club will purportedly include lecture rooms, information room, ballroom, etc.

C. The Special Attractions

Probably one of the most significant differences between the Vienna and prior Festivals is that this is the first time the Festival sponsors have used the official program of a Festival (which is widely circulated throughout the world months before the event) to create the illusion that the UN and UN bodies are supporting the Festival and helping to arrange the two specific parts of the program noted below.

This has been done in order to give the Festival a quasi-official aspect and an aura of respectability, possibly not only to dupe some bona fide elements into

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officially supporting and participating in the Festival in the belief that it is sanctioned by the UN and UN bodies, but also to make it difficult for such UN bodies not to participate. By including such items on the agenda, the WFDY-IUS also hope, in particular, to attract participation and support of young people and youth organizations from colonial and underdeveloped areas--the primary target groups of this Festival--who might welcome the opportunity of airing their problems and seeking assistance at such an international forum purportedly supported by the UN and various UN Specialized Agencies. Finally, this is part of the WFDY-IUS drive to regain consultative status with UNESCO, UN ECOSOC and any other UN Specialized Agency possible. By including such events, avowedly in support of the aims and work of these bodies, as part of the official Festival program, the WFDY-IUS hope to document their arguments for, say, consultative status with UNESCO in 1960, when they are eligible to reapply. Such arguments would, of course, be strengthened to the extent that such UN bodies actually support or participate in the Festival.

1. One of the "Special Attractions" listed in the General Events program purportedly will consist of "a series of events in connection with the Major-Project of the UNESCO for mutual appreciation of cultural values in the Orient and in the West: exhibitions, concerts, meetings and discussions in accordance with the UNESCO Secretariat and the Austrian National Commission of UNESCO."
/Emphasis supplied./

/Comment: With regard to these special events, it should be pointed out that exhibitions, concerts and meetings have always constituted a part of

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every Festival and that the only difference this time is that they have sought to identify such events with UNESCO in advance of the Festival. This was done after the Moscow (Sixth) Festival when it was claimed that such activities contributed to UNESCO's Major-Project.

2. Another segment of the Special Attractions is the "Scientific Programme," whose theme is "youth and the achievements of science and technique," and which purportedly is to be "arranged with the cooperation of the UNO International Agency for Atomic Energy (IAEA) in Vienna and the International Committees of the Geophysical Year." /Underlining supplied. This program is to consist of "exhibitions and lectures--organized to give a picture of the latest discoveries in science and modern technique, particularly concerning the conquest of space and the peaceful use of atomic energy."

/Comment: The Moscow Festival included as part of its "General Events" a program titled, "A Glimpse into the Future," or atomic energy in the service of man. This program would appear to be somewhat broadened this year, with maximum opportunity afforded to demonstrate Soviet scientific achievements and especially purported Soviet efforts to ensure that such achievements are used for peaceful purposes (unilateral suspension of nuclear tests, etc.) and for the benefit of mankind (International Geophysical Year contributions, etc.)./

3. It is not only in connection with these special attractions that UN bodies are being induced to cooperate in the Festival. In the discussion meetings, too (see B above), it has been announced that UNO and ILO Bureaus will participate.

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D. The Gala and Sports Program

Although the Festival is publicized as an apolitical, social and cultural event, it is significant to note that the major reductions in the Vienna Festival's activities have been in the Cultural and Artistic Programs.

1. This time the Cultural and Artistic Program will reportedly consist of:

"Up to 15 national and international concerts each day," or a total of 180 such events, as contrasted with the 670 that were held during the Moscow Festival.

"International circus performances" (88 such performances took place during the Moscow Festival).

2. This time there will be "Arts Competitions" in only 8 branches of art, as contrasted with similar competitions in 20 branches of art held during the Moscow Festival.

These reductions become particularly important because the Festival organizers are publicizing the Festival as an important International Talent Show at which young artists might be discovered, etc., in an attempt to promote greater participation.

3. The number of "Exhibitions" has been increased from three to five this time. The two additions are: "exhibitions of children's works and exhibition of children's and youth's books." Significantly enough, this is consistent with the WFDY's recent increased emphasis on extending its influence over children's organizations.

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4. No reports are yet available as to the number of films that will be shown as part of the Festival's "International Film Competition." That they will be propagandistic in character is apparent from the announcement that the films shown will be "made by young people... showing different aspects of life among the youth." Among the 120 films shown during the Moscow Festival (including films shot both by professionals and amateurs and ranging from regular motion pictures and documentaries by film studios to films produced by young amateurs) were the following:

"Our Year" - produced by young Soviet film workers under R. Tchkeidze

"The Banners are Lifted High" - a film produced by amateurs of the Australian dockers trade union

"Warsaw Meeting" - a film dedicated to the Warsaw Festival made by French producers

"The Color of Man" - a film made by an American student, Robert Karl Kohen

"Furtive Death" - produced by young film workers of France under Marcel Camus

"The Lost" - produced by Uselli of Italy

5. Generally speaking, the Sports Program does not appear to differ too much from the Moscow Festival. There may be somewhat fewer types of competitive sports offered, or some substitutions in the type

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of events this time. What is important to note, however, is that the sponsors are apparently cognizant of European interest in racing and have included speedway racing and motorcycle racing. They have also scheduled a football tournament between the four most important European football teams, according to the 27 November 1958 issue of Volkstimme. Finally, the program again includes an "International Youth Camp" and, more important, a "meeting to discuss study and technique for leaders of sports organizations and sports technicians."

E. Participation at the Vienna Festival

1. At its 25-26 June 1958 meeting in Vienna, the Permanent Commission (PC) formally approved a list allocating the number of persons which were to compose the national delegations from some 124 countries. This is probably the most reliable index to date of the number of participants desired by the Festival organizers, not only from particular countries and regions but also from the world as a whole. This list indicates that some 16,940 to 17,140 participants from over 124 countries or territories were desired as of late June 1958, plus an additional 150 "personalities or members of the jury" for whom seats were reserved.

2. A comparative analysis of this list--country by country--with the WFDY's official list of participation from each of these countries at the Moscow (Sixth) World Youth Festival reveals a 50% over-all reduction in anticipated participation. Within this general framework, the following significant regional variations have been noted (approximations only are feasible):

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	June 1958 Allocation by PC for Seventh WYF	Sixth WYF Participation	Percent Change from Sixth WYF
<u>Over-all Totals</u>	16,940-17,140 from 124 countries	34,000- 35,000 from 131 countries	50% reduction
<u>Prominent Guests and International Jury Members</u>	150 personali- ties or members of the jury	590, including 410 "disting- uished guests and 180 mem- bers of the international juries"	74.6% reduction
<u>REGIONS</u>			
<u>Sino- Soviet Bloc</u>	5,370-5,390 from 12 coun- tries: 32% of total partici- pation	13,483 from 12 countries: 39% of total participation	60% reduction
<u>Free Europe</u>	7,045 from 22 countries: 41% of total participation	14,565 from 22 countries: 42% of total participation	52% reduction
<u>Near and Middle East</u>	1,725 from 14 countries: 10% of total participation	2,515 from 22 countries: 7% of total participation	32% reduction

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<u>Free Asia</u>	450 from 10 countries: 2.7% of total participation	620 from 10 countries: 2% of total participation	27% reduction
<u>North America (USA and Canada)</u>	550 from 2 countries: 3% of total participation	358 from 2 countries: 1% of total participation	54% <u>increase</u>
<u>Latin America</u>	1,380 from 25 countries: 8% of total participation	1,008 from 25 countries: 3% of total participation	37% <u>increase</u>
<u>Africa</u>	870 from 38 places: 5% of total partici- pation	757 from 38 places: 2% of total partici- pation	15% <u>increase</u>

Although total Free World participation will be proportionally greater than at the Moscow Festival, the only quantitative increases in numbers of Free World participants, as well as the biggest proportionate regional increases, come from North America, Latin America and Africa. Despite an actual reduction in the number of proposed participants, the Near and Middle East and Asian regions will slightly increase their share in the Seventh World Youth Festival attendance; while the Soviet bloc's share will be slightly lessened and the West European share will remain practically unchanged.

3. As of February 1959, comparatively little information is available as to the actual size and character

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of national delegations. Much of what we do have comes from the Festival organizers and cannot be considered reliable. Moreover, in spite of the Permanent Commission's plans in late June 1958 regarding proposed participation from each country, it may be noted that a number of significant events have occurred since then that are virtually certain to affect the size and character of any national participation. For example:

- a. The change in the Iraqi regime in July 1958 is likely to result in a great increase in the size of the Iraqi delegation to the Festival. Under tight Communist control, this delegation could possibly function as a counterweight to the 600-strong UAR delegation.
- b. Anti-Communist measures have been taken by new governments in Sudan and Pakistan.
- c. The Cyprus struggle has been settled.
- d. Guinea has acquired its independence.
- e. Cuba and Venezuela have installed revolutionary governments committed to democratic freedom of action.
- f. A Provisional Algerian Government has been set up in Cairo and has been recognized by the Arab and a number of Asian bloc states.
- g. An autonomous federation of states has been formed in French West Africa.
- h. Violence has broken out in a number of African colonial territories.

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i. There has also been a general hardening of the Soviet bloc line since June 1958, particularly against the Yugoslavs. This has, in turn, been reflected in the Communist-front youth field.

Moreover, the PC list omitted (probably unintentionally in many cases) the following countries or territories that were represented at the Moscow Festival: Goa, Hong Kong, Northern Ireland, Khmer (Cambodia), Liberia, Malaya, Malta, Martinique, Mauritania, Morocco, New Guinea, Panama, Puerto Rico, Saudi Arabia, Scotland, Singapore, Tibet, Trieste, and Yemen.

It should also be noted that many delegations at the Sixth World Youth Festival varied markedly in actual size from the initial allocations made by the Festival organizers. That this may occur again is already apparent from reports received of the actual number of persons planning to attend the Festival from various countries.

a. The Austrian delegation is to consist of 1,000 (the number allocated by the PC) plus an additional 10,000 who are to attend the opening and the "Day of Peace" in an effort to give these events a "mass" character. (The Free Austrian Youth, the Communist-front WFDY affiliate, is organizing the delegation and participation.)

b. The Australian delegation is to consist of "at least 30 delegates" (or 20 less than the PC allocation).

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c. The Czechoslovakian delegation is to consist of 550 delegates (the number allocated by the PC), plus 1,200 Czech athletes who are to participate in a calisthenics exhibition.

d. A late February 1959 report indicates that the East German delegation is to consist of 550 and the West German delegation, 900 to 1,000 (instead of vice versa, as allocated by the PC). It is possible, however, that this report has inadvertently attributed the larger number of delegates to West Germany.

e. The Hungarian delegation is to consist of only 400 official delegates (or 100 less than the PC allocation), plus, however, 600 "tourists." (This permits the organizers to add to the "mass character" of the Festival while at the same time increasing control over the delegation by this further significant cut-back in the actual number of delegates who would take an active role in the various special meetings and seminars.)

f. The Israeli delegation is to consist of 100 delegates (the number allocated by the PC) plus a sports delegation of 50.

g. The Italian delegation is to consist of 1,000 delegates (or 200 more than the PC allocation).

h. The Japanese delegation is to consist of 150 (or 50 more delegates than the number allocated by the PC).

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i. The Norwegian delegation is to consist of over 250 (or possibly 50 more than the number allocated by the PC).

j. The Polish delegation is to consist of 500 (or 50 delegates less than the number allocated by the PC).

k. The Rumanian delegation is to consist of "over 350" (or possibly 150 less than the number allocated by the PC).

l. The UAR (Egypt and Syria) delegation is to consist of 800 (or 200 more than the PC allocation).

m. The Venezuelan delegation is to consist of 150 (or 80 more delegates--double the number allocated by the PC).

No change from the PC allocation is reported for the Brazilian (250), Swedish (450), USSR (800), and USA (400) delegations.

Thus it would appear that National Festival Committees may increase the size of their delegations (probably subject to certain conditions and with the approval of the Permanent Commission) but should, otherwise, attempt to organize at least the number of delegates recommended by the PC. Judging from the foregoing, it is possible that the total allocated participation (as envisaged by the PC in June 1958) may be exceeded by about 1,000 or more delegates, although Soviet bloc delegations are in some cases being reduced. It is expected that

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the total Festival participation will remain considerably below that of the Moscow Festival.

4. Significant modifications in national representation are noted below by region.

Africa:

a. While the trend is for 15% increased African participation at the Seventh World Youth Festival, the following countries have been significantly reduced:

--Morocco was omitted from the June 1958 PC list, but as of December 1958 the Moroccan National Union of Students is reportedly planning to attend.

--Nigeria (about 33% reduction)

--Sudan (about 40% reduction)

--Tunisia (about 20% reduction)

b. While the numbers remain small, the delegations from the following African groups have been most significantly increased:

--Algeria (25% increase)

--Cameroun (from 3 to 40, or about 1,233% increase)

--Belgian Congo (from 4 to 10, or 150%)

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--Ethiopia (from 8 to 15, or about 87 1/2%)

--Guinea (1 to 15, or 1,400%)

--French West Africa (from 53 to 135, or about 155% increase).

Asia:

- a. In contrast to the 27% over-all reduction for Asia, reductions of more than 50% are envisioned for Australia and Japan.
- b. Burma, Cambodia and Laos have, however, been very substantially increased.

Latin America:

- a. In contrast to the over-all 37% increase envisioned for Latin America at the Seventh Festival, only Chile has been significantly reduced, while the Brazilian delegation remains at approximately the same level.
- b. The major increases are represented by Bolivia, Cuba, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

Near and Middle East:

- a. In contrast to the over-all 32% reduction for this region, the most notable reduction is for the UAR (almost by 50%) and Lebanon (over 50%).

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b. Increases are noted for Afghanistan, Bahrein, Jordan (60%), and Pakistan.

Europe:

a. In contrast to the over-all reduction of 52%, proportionately greater reductions are noted for Finland (67%), France (60%), Great Britain (66%), and Norway (66%)

b. Only four significant increases are noted: Greece, Portugal, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

c. Austria, the host, remains at about the same level as at the Sixth World Youth Festival. It may, however, be noted that at previous Festivals the delegation from the host country has always been considerably larger than other (Bloc) delegations.

North America:

Canada has been reduced by about 25%, while United States participation has been increased by almost 200%.

Sino-Soviet Bloc:

In contrast to the 60% reduction from the Sino-Soviet bloc as a whole, the USSR delegation has taken the biggest cut. It has been reduced by almost 80%. While its representation at the Sixth World Youth Festival was obviously larger than normal because it was the host country, this 800-man, Soviet delegation

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is 300 less than the number of Soviet participants at the Fifth World Youth Festival in Warsaw.

Generally speaking, a decrease in the total number of delegates from each country is likely to enhance Communist control. As a result, the delegations from the Soviet bloc and Western Europe are likely to be more "reliable" than those that participated in the Sixth Festival.

5. At the WFDY Executive Committee Meeting in Colombo in December 1958, WFDY Secretary General Christian Echard claimed that preparations had "already commenced in approximately 75 countries," that National Preparatory Committees for the Seventh Festival had been set up "in more than 60 countries," and that "about 800 national organizations" supported the Festival. He claimed that these 800 organizations included:

"...18 Youth Councils, members of WAY, or the WFDY, or neutral;

"approximately 50 National Student Unions, members of COSEC or the IUS, or neutral;

"more than 200 political, nationalist, socialist, communist, and radical organizations; Christian, Moslem, etc.;

"several hundred organizations of culture, art, sports, etc."; and that

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"hundreds of eminent world personalities, statesmen, scientists, eminent representatives of culture and sports, etc., have sent messages of support and greetings of the Festival."

This statement must necessarily be treated with considerable reserve since, according to Echard's own claims, the Council of African Youth (CJA) alone consists of some 400 organizations represented in some eight African Youth Councils (some of which are WAY and WFDY affiliated), while each of the Soviet bloc WFDY affiliates purports to represent numerous youth organizations. For example, the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR alone claims to represent some 30 organizations. While it is expected that more National Student Unions will be represented at the Vienna Festival than was the case at the Moscow one, it is doubted that 50 National Student Unions will attend. National Student Unions (or the most representative student organizations) from at least the following countries are, however, purportedly supporting the Festival: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroons, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iraq, Japan, Madagascar, Martinique, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, and Venezuela, as well as the student fronts in all the 12 Bloc countries and the FEANF (Federation of North African Students in France).

So far as the purported support of "18 Youth Councils" is concerned, it may be noted that the Council of African Youth accounts for 8 of these, the Japan Youth Council for another, to say nothing of those in the Soviet bloc.

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6. With respect to the "hundreds" of other organizations of all types and of varying political and religious complexions that the Festival organizers have identified as supporting the Festival, a good many are obviously WFDY-IUS affiliates. However, some are non-affiliated organizations of some importance nationally or locally, such as:

- a. French West Africa: Council of African Youth.
- b. Argentina: Intransigent Radical Youth of Argentina, the Federation of Argentine University Students.
- c. Brazil: The Student Hostel Centre of Pernambuco (which purportedly unites students of the Catholic, Recife and Pernambuco Universities), the NUS of Brazil, etc.
- d. Chile: Socialist Youth; the Youth Council of the Unified Trade Union Center, Youth of the Democratic Party, and the National Federation of Choirs, etc.
- e. France: "The United Federation of Youth Hostels and the French Boy Scouts, the Socialist Youth of the AFIO autonomous," Radical Youth, numerous Associations Generales des Etudiants (A. G. E. 's).
- f. Germany (West): German Union of Liberal Students.
- g. Great Britain: East-West Relations Committee of the British Council of Churches.

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- h. Greece: New Agrarian Movement, Democratic Union, EDA Party, etc.
- i. India: The Congress Party Bharat Yuvak Samaj.
- j. Japan: Youth section of the Social Democratic Party (JSP), the young trade unionists of Sohyo, the All-Japan Council of Young Men and Women, and the Japan Youth Council which is composed not only of some of the foregoing groups but also other national organizations with a combined membership of some 4,300,000 members.
- k. Peru: Progressive Socialist Youth of Peru.

7. With regard to the "National Preparatory Committees" that have purportedly been set up "in more than 60 countries," only 40 have been identified thus far (including one for each of the 12 Soviet bloc countries): Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, East Germany, West Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, USA, USSR, North Vietnam. (It is, however, interesting to note that six months before the Moscow Festival, the Permanent Commission claimed that some 40 National Preparatory Committees had been established.)

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Thus, while the Festival organizers speak of "hundreds" of important non-member organizations that are purportedly supporting the Festival, they either fail to identify these by name or reiterate in all their propaganda literature the support and intended participation of the comparatively few bona fide and/or non-member organizations.

8. Insofar as support from prominent statesmen, parliamentarians, etc. is concerned, the WFDY claims that the following are supporting the Vienna Festival, all of whom except Prime Minister Nehru of India have issued statements of such support:

--President of Ceylon and 12 Ministers

--Prime Minister of Iraq

--President of United Arab Republic

--Prime Minister of India

--Mayors of the cities of New Delhi and Calcutta, India; of Bandung and Surabaya, Indonesia; and of Recife, Brazil

--Minister of Social and Cultural Affairs of Iceland

--More than 200 Members of Parliament of different countries, such as:

Argentina

Brazil (including several Deputies of the Pernambuco State Chamber of Deputies)

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Cambodia (Deputy of the National Assembly)

Chile (President of the Chilean Parliament and some M.P.'s)

Ceylon (42 M.P.'s)

Greece

India

Indonesia (Vice President of the Indonesian Parliament and some M.P.'s)

Iraq

Italy (Vice President of the Italian Parliament and some M.P.'s)

Japan

9. WFDY Efforts to Promote Participation. The WFDY is obviously seeking to use every device it can to promote participation.

a. It has successfully procured endorsements of the Festival from the Festival of African Youth in Bamako (September 1958), the Congress of the Confederation of North African Students (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia) in August 1958, and (apparently through a subterfuge) the Afro-Asian Youth Conference in Cairo (February 1959) as well.

b. It plans a major campaign by national affiliates on 24 April 1959 ("World Youth Day Against

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Colonialism") to gain additional Festival participants through joint celebrations linked with preparation for the Festival, and to collect funds (both in and outside the Bloc) to finance travel to the Festival.

c. It is developing a program of tourism for youth, to be carried out before, during and after the Festival, designed to deliver as many young people as possible to the Festival. For example, an International Youth Camp is planned in France, from which young tourists will be able to visit Vienna for the opening of the Festival. A Young Tourists Meeting is planned in Poland at the time of the Festival, and other tourist trips to Austria are being set up to coincide with specific Festival events, with the rest of the time being devoted to general sightseeing in the country. Preparations for this effort were launched at a meeting of tourism specialists of the WFDY, who gathered in Vienna in October 1958.

d. It is seeking to increase as much as possible the visits with the Permanent Commission in Vienna of representatives of Free World youth organizations and National Preparatory Committees, in order to improve their organizational effectiveness in preparation for the Festival. Such pre-Festival meetings are to culminate at least one or two months before the Festival (i. e., May or June), when each National Preparatory Committee is to send a representative to work in Vienna on the solution of the problems concerning participation of the respective national delegations.

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e. National and provincial-level Festivals, competitions, exhibitions, etc., according to the WFDY, have been or will be held in such countries as Argentina, Mexico, the UAR, and Brazil which plans to hold a regional Festival in Recife (Northeast Brazil) in May 1959.

10. The Prospect for Participation. As of the end of February 1959, the tempo of pre-Festival activity at the national level in the Free World appears to be lagging behind that achieved at the corresponding point in the preparations for the Sixth World Youth Festival. A significant amount of preparatory activity, however, appears to have taken place in Latin America. Even in the case of France, the National Preparatory Festival Committee was not organized until late in 1958. While the volume of correspondence and contacts between the Permanent Commission and national committees is high, the desired results appear to be limited, judging from public commitments of support.

In view of the meager amount of reliable information available at this time concerning what important and/or bona fide organizations in each country of the Free World are officially planning either to send representatives to the Vienna Festival or to boycott it, only the following broad generalizations can be made concerning the possible character of participation.

There may be a significant representation of left-wing Socialist youth and students who are likely to be in basic sympathy or agreement with the Soviet

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position on most of the major international issues likely to be treated in Festival agitation. This is particularly true in the case of Latin America, Africa and some independent Asian countries, and may also be true of Western Europe in certain instances. The Israeli Arab participation may also involve some left-wing Socialist elements.

There is no evidence that any of the groups of this type have any reservations concerning the Festival or are taking any special precautions in connection with their participation. They do not appear to be linked in any way with the IUSY or its affiliates.

The IUSY and its Austrian affiliate are boycotting the Festival but not opposing its being held in Vienna.

The positions of the World Assembly of Youth (WAY) and the Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (COSEC) are to a significant degree based on solidarity with the boycott position by Austrian youth and student organizations but would not be affected significantly by any modification in positions taken by such Austrian bodies. In spite of the positions taken by their parent organizations, a number of WAY and COSEC affiliates will probably be officially represented at the Festival.

While the Austrian Catholic Youth Federation is opposing the Festival's being held in Vienna, the World Federation of Catholic Youth has not tied its warning against participation by the members of its affiliates to the position of its Austrian affiliate.

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Every attempt is being made by the WFDY to have firm information on participation in the hands of the Permanent Commission at least two months before the Festival convenes (i.e., late May). In certain cases (e.g., the United States) the national organizing committee is placing even earlier filing deadlines for applications (15 March). Information concerning national cultural performance plans has been called for by April at the latest. Should opposition to the Festival significantly disrupt current plans, the last two months of the pre-Festival period may see a sudden rush of emergency measures to plug holes and rectify balances in the composition of the Festival participation revealed by the WFDY's recapitulation of facts available by early May.

F. International Communist Front Support

As has been the case in previous Festivals, it is anticipated that all of the major international Communist fronts will attempt to reinforce the preparatory efforts of the Festival organizers to publicize and promote greater participation in the Festival. Of all the international fronts (other than WFDY-IUS), however, the World Council of Peace is likely to play the most important role in the Seventh Festival.

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PART II

ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL OF SEVENTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL PREPARATIONS

A. Bases of WFDY-IUS Organizational Control

1. The Pre-IPC Period

From the outset, organizational control, the initiatives, staffing, central planning, propaganda, and logistics of the Seventh World Youth Festival have been firmly in the hands of headquarters functionaries of the WFDY and IUS and Communist cadres from their national affiliates. Thus, of the thirty-five carefully selected invitees who attended the WFDY's first preparatory meeting for the Seventh Festival (Vienna, 17-18 December 1957), only some seven to twelve could possibly be regarded as not being amenable to such WFDY-IUS discipline. This minority did, however, perform the useful role of giving the group the illusion of "representativeness." Fifteen were past or present WFDY-IUS Executive Officers. Of the fifteen, all but three had prior WFDY-IUS Headquarters experience, and nine of the group were working in such Headquarters positions at the time of the meeting. It was this WFDY-IUS controlled group that planned the "Constitutive Assembly of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) for the Seventh World Youth Festival" to be

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held in Stockholm for two days in late March 1958; it selected the preliminary "Planning Commission" that began working in Vienna on Festival preparations and extended invitations to the Stockholm IPC Meeting.

The WFDY has since that time functioned as a caucus in connection with the Festival. At the December 1957 WFDY preparatory meeting, Jacques Denis (former WFDY Secretary General and currently WFDY Executive Committee member) proposed that certain individuals meet a few days before the first IPC meeting to discuss the Festival program. This WFDY group undoubtedly caucused, since the decisions of the IPC meeting were all along the WFDY predetermined and desired lines. The draft Festival program (obviously prepared in advance by WFDY, probably with IUS assistance on the student program) was approved; an obviously preselected group of reliables was "elected" to the Permanent Commission.

The tactical importance of the December 1957 preparatory meeting of the WFDY in Vienna was evident from discussions Jacques Denis had in Moscow in November 1957 with trusted Communist functionaries during the Fortieth Anniversary celebrations. At this time Denis requested that one person from each country be sent to the Vienna meeting, which was intended to bring together the key people. This group was to a) form an

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initiative group for the succeeding International Festival Committee; b) review the results of the Moscow Festival and c) make plans for the next one. In retrospect, Denis' most important statements were that the WFDY and not the host country would form the new Festival Committee and that it was intended to have the next Festival in a Western country. Given the fact that the same month saw the publicizing in Moscow of the twelve-party declaration setting forth the basic concept of the "struggle for peace" as a strategy for extending Communist influence, the fundamental change in the approach to the Festival (as reflected in these discussions) appears to be a direct reflection of the new strategy, and a daring, aggressive step, requiring maximum control of the Festival.

2. The Permanent Commission of the IPC

The WFDY insured itself effective control over the subsequent preparations in Vienna for the Seventh Festival by placing highly experienced and reliable WFDY Headquarters functionaries in the two key Secretariat posts of the Permanent Commission (PC), as well as by packing the PC with other trusted WFDY-IUS functionaries. According to World Youth Festival precedent, the head of the permanent Festival preparatory body working in the host country has been responsible for the following matters--all of which are of even greater importance this time:

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- a. all liaison with the government of the host country (i.e., the Austrian Government)
- b. personnel and special task assignments (i.e., assigning members of the PC to work in specific functional offices; to travel for the PC; employment and assignment of other functionaries; designation of rapporteurs and chairmen for the special Festival meetings, etc.)
- c. calling meetings of the PC; deciding what the agenda of such meetings will be and executing decisions regarding Festival activity.

The weekly rotation of the PC Chairmanship--publicized as "proof" of the PC's "democracy-in-action"--effectively prevents anyone other than the Secretary General of the PC from having the continuity of experience and authority to influence the character of the Festival. Since the WFDY-IUS cadre, at their secret caucuses, decide in advance exactly what they want each PC meeting to "resolve", the weekly Chairman can do little more than preside.

The head of the Permanent Commission has always been in a position to be completely informed about all aspects of Festival organizational preparations and problems, both in the host country and throughout the world. He can also control the type and amount of information about such matters available to the various non-cadre members of the PC.

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Finally, the head of the PC is able to reject on administrative grounds any "undesirable" candidates for membership on the PC or undesirable "proposals" of any sort.

As a result, it is apparent why the WFDY has to place a highly trusted and capable functionary to head the Permanent Commission as Secretary General--the most strategically important position for controlling Festival preparations. Significantly, as anticipated by Jacques Denis in November 1957, the head of the permanent Festival preparatory body for the first time is neither a Bloc national nor a national of the host country. Jean Garcias, a Frenchman, was "selected" for the position of PC Secretary General about the time of the March 1958 IPC Meeting in Stockholm.

Garcias is an ideally and uniquely qualified choice for this very sensitive position. A member of the French Communist Party (PCF) and of the National Bureau of the WFDY-affiliated Union of Communist Youth of France, Garcias has not only been an important WFDY Headquarters functionary from late 1953 to at least December 1956 (and, possibly, until the present time), but also one with the unique experience of having worked in Vienna from May 1954 until January 1955 as the principal WFDY organizer on the PC of the IPC for the WFDY's International Gathering of Rural Youth (Vienna, December 1954). In August

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1955, he was Chief of the important WFDY Liaison Bureau and has also served as Chief of the WFDY Rural Youth Section. For a time he was even regarded by other WFDY Headquarters functionaries as the person most likely to succeed Jacques Denis as WFDY Secretary General. It is possible that the Fourth WFDY Congress in August 1957 purposely decided in favor of Christian Echard as WFDY Secretary General in order to leave Garcias free for this key PC job (and without the taint of such an important WFDY position). Jacques Denis, who also is free from the responsibilities of the WFDY Secretary Generalship, is logically enough now concentrating on work within the important Foreign Policy Section of the French CP and in the Peace Movement. WFDY has not publicized Garcias' experience at WFDY Headquarters or in organizing the WFDY Rural Youth Gathering in Vienna in publicity concerning the Festival. Moreover, as a Frenchman who has never been an "elected" WFDY official, his designation assists the CPSU-WFDY to camouflage its control of the Festival. Garcias' wife, Paulette, has also been an important functionary at WFDY Headquarters in Budapest during this same period, during part of which she served as Deputy Chief of the WFDY Press Bureau. She helped organize the Sixth World Youth Festival by working in Moscow in the PC's Program

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Department, in which she was primarily responsible for organizing the special activities for girls. It is, therefore, possible that she, too, is being utilized as part of the WFDY cadre on the PC in Vienna, particularly if she is living with her husband in Vienna.

The second most important person in the PC Secretariat is Werner Lamberz, who is responsible for the Festival's Press and Propaganda Section, and possibly for the Liaison Section as well. Like Garcias, he was "selected" for this post about the time of the March 1958 IPC Meeting in Stockholm.

Once again, the WFDY chose a uniquely qualified and reliable person for this sensitive position. Lamberz has had the invaluable experience of having played an important role in the Press and Information Section of the PC for the Sixth World Youth Festival in Moscow. Moreover, he has had one or two years of training in Moscow, which undoubtedly equipped him well for his later executive secretariat positions in the Free German Youth (FDJ, the East German Communist Youth organization) for eight years--first as FDJ Secretary for Agitation and Propaganda, and then as FDJ Secretary for Culture. Finally, since late 1955 he has been working at WFDY Headquarters in Budapest as Head of the WFDY Press Bureau. WFDY's high regard for his ability was demonstrated at

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its Fourth Congress which was held shortly after the Moscow Festival in Kiev, August 1957. At this Congress Lamberz was "elected" one of seven WFDY Secretaries and thus formally promoted to the WFDY Secretariat. (WFDY's Headquarters Bureau Chiefs are customarily the elected WFDY Secretariat members.) Apparently he is as highly regarded by his own government since he is known to have been a very frequent visitor to the East German Embassy in Budapest.

An important part of both Garcias' and Lamberz' responsibilities appears to be that of providing leaders of National (Festival) Preparatory Committees with personal guidance in solving any problems that might arise. They furnish such guidance not only during their travels to various countries but also in Vienna, where they meet with a fairly constant trickle of such national leaders. Garcias is known to have travelled in Eastern and Western Europe, and Lamberz to the Sudan and Iraq. That they might distribute more than just advice is evident from the fact that during his trip to Iraq in October 1958, Lamberz offered the Prime Minister of Iraq "a school or hospital" on behalf of the WFDY "as a symbol of WFDY's solidarity with Iraqi youth." Interestingly enough, approximately three months after Lamberz' visit to the Sudan in late June 1958, the WFDY announced that a 45-pupil secondary school was opened in the district north of Khartoum--a gift of the WFDY to Sudanese youth.

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Lamberz also attended the important WFDY Executive Committee Meeting in Colombo, Ceylon in December 1958. Garcias' absence from this meeting, was, of course, to be expected since either he or Lamberz would have to be in Vienna at all times "running" the PC.

3. Size and Composition of the Permanent Commission

Reports vary markedly as to the size and composition of the PC. The PC is, in fact, a gradually expanding and somewhat fluid body having two, or possibly three types of members; its size and composition necessarily change at various times. For example, since the PC was formally constituted in late March 1958, the Swiss representative has been withdrawn, some replacements are believed to have occurred, and many "new" members have been designated and/or identified.

It is believed that the PC consists of the following types of members:

- a. Those working in Vienna full time on Festival preparations. /Note: As of mid-February 1959 the PC was reported to consist of twenty employees working in Vienna./
- b. Those not working in Vienna but reported as PC members and obviously playing an important role elsewhere in international Festival preparations, most of whom have attended one or more preparatory meetings

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in Vienna. Note: As of mid-February 1959, some fifteen persons have been identified as PC members who would logically fall into this category.

c. Those who have attended one or more preparatory meetings in Vienna but have not been reported to be PC members. Note: Some fifty-nine additional persons have been identified as having attended one or more PC meetings for the Festival in Vienna since (and including) the December 1957 "Working Group" meeting.

Some twenty-three persons thus far identified are believed to have worked in Vienna. This excludes the Swiss who was withdrawn from the PC in mid-1958. Two are no longer there and one is believed to have been replaced. Only five of these twenty-three are not known to be Communist key figures in Communist-controlled organizations. None of these five have had prior experience in organizing mass events; they would, therefore, be susceptible to "suggestions" and "advice" by the PC cadre members. Six of those believed to be working in Vienna as of mid-February 1959--or about one-third--are, or have been, WFDY-IUS Headquarters officials, and, consequently, well able to manipulate and control the remainder.

Twelve of the fifteen PC members working outside Vienna are important Communist WFDY-IUS Headquarters officials. It is believed they are preparing for the Festival either at their respective Headquarters or are travelling to various countries to provide

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on-the-spot guidance and possibly covert support for the selected delegates. Of the remaining three, two are Soviet bloc representatives (GDR and CPR) and presumably Communist youth functionaries considered "politically reliable" by their governments. The third--and the only non-Bloc, non-WFDY-IUS functionary in this category--is a Greek opposition Deputy who is currently acting as an "independent." He also played a leading role in organizing Greek participation at the Sixth World Youth Festival in Moscow. Most of these fifteen are believed to have had some experience in organizing either World Youth Festivals or other international mass meetings. Of the fifteen, only five did not attend any preparatory meetings in Vienna and all but one of these were WFDY-IUS functionaries; the fifth is an East German.

Judging from previous World Youth Festival preparatory procedure, however, this group of fifteen PC members working outside Vienna--plus virtually all non-Hungarian officials working at WFDY Headquarters in Budapest and a few other IUS Headquarters officials in Prague--should move to Vienna by April or May 1959 to work on the final phase of Festival preparations. If this procedure is again followed and WFDY Headquarters, in effect, is moved to Vienna by May, or early June at the very latest, this would serve to substantiate the WFDY's intent to hold the Festival in Vienna and not move it behind the Bloc. Alternatively, a failure to move WFDY's leadership and non-Hungarian

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WFDY Headquarters officials to Vienna by June 1959 would substantially increase the chances of a transfer of the Festival into the Bloc.

Of the fifty-nine other persons who have not been identified as PC members but who are known to have attended one or more PC meetings for the Festival in Vienna since (and including) the December 1957 "Working Group" Meeting, only fifteen are not known to be Communist or pro-Communist in orientation. Over half, or thirty-six, have been or are important functionaries in national and international Communist youth and student fronts; twenty-three of the thirty-six have had such experience in key WFDY and IUS positions, and one in the WPC.

4. Functional Breakdown of the PC

The Permanent Commission is reportedly subdivided into the following sections:

The Secretariat (including mail distribution, translation, typing and mimeographing sections)

Liaison Bureau (which maintains relations with the various countries and may include regional "responsables")

Program Bureau

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Press and Publicity Bureau

Cultural Section

Sports Bureau

Students Commission

Festival, the IPC newspaper

Finance and Logistics Section (including transport, food, lodging, the International Festival Fund Commission, etc.)

5. Comments on Regional Composition of the PC

a. Sino-Soviet Bloc

Twelve of the thirty-eight PC members are from the Sino-Soviet bloc, and all but two (an East German and a Chinese) are, or have been, WFDY-IUS Headquarters officials. Two each are from Bulgaria, Communist China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland, and only one each from Rumania and the USSR.

Reflecting the WFDY's dominant role in organizing World Youth Festivals is the heavier WFDY representation in this group (seven from WFDY and only three from IUS), as well as the inclusion of only one Soviet--the WFDY Secretary Valentin Vdovin, who has covertly controlled WFDY since August 1955 and who performed the

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same function at IUS Headquarters from August 1952 to August 1954. It is also noteworthy that although WFDY Headquarters is located in Budapest, there are no Hungarians represented on the PC at this time. The two Poles--Jerszy Feliksiak and Victor Kinecki--have been well chosen, both for their reliability and special competence. Feliksiak is a Central Committee member of the Polish CP who has had prior experience in organizing Festivals as a WFDY Secretariat member. Kinecki has headed the Foreign Department of the WFDY's Polish affiliate since 1955 and since mid-1958 has been Polish National Representative at WFDY Headquarters. The one Rumanian--Vasile Florea--who has been a WFDY Headquarters official since 1958, was overtly reported to be a Communist Party regional instructor in Rumania in 1954.

b. Free Europe and Canada

Ten of the thirty-eight PC members are from this area, and all but two (Vardinnogiannis and A. Buchberger) are known to be WFDY or national Communist front functionaries. It may be safely assumed that Buchberger, the editor of the PC's Information Bulletin since July 1958, is a national Communist front functionary or a Communist journalist, or both. As indicated above, Vardinnogiannis is a special case. An opposition Deputy who is currently acting as an "independent," he has been a member of the IPC for both the Sixth and Seventh Festivals and played a leading role in organizing Greek participation at the Sixth.

Of the ten PC members from this area, five are from Italy, two from Austria, and one each from France, Greece, and Canada. Four of the

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ten are, or have been WFDY functionaries, and six are Communist Party members.

The five Italians consist of three Communist Party of Italy (PCI) members (including WFDY President Bruno Bernini who was a PCI Central Committee member in 1951) and two Italian Socialist Youth Movement functionaries. Kurt Stimmer, an Austrian Communist Party member and journalist since the late 1940's, is the Free Austrian Youth activist in charge of Festival questions.

Floyd Williston, a Canadian, has been a WFDY Headquarters functionary since the spring of 1956. He has worked in the WFDY's Liaison Bureau as well as the WFDY's "Rights of Youth" Commission, and at the present time is a member of the World Youth Editorial Board.

c. Afro-Asia

Ten of the thirty-eight PC members are from the Afro-Asian areas, and only three--K.N. Dubey of India and two Philippine representatives--are not known to be functionaries of the WFDY, the IUS or national fronts, or to be Communists. Two are from Japan, two from the Philippines, and one each from Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Niger, Senegal, and the Sudan. Included in this group is the Assistant Secretary General of the WFDY, Lo Cheik Bara, a Senegalese Communist who is the first person to hold this important position. Bara has attended the Bamako Festival of

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African Youth (September 1958) and the Afro-Asian Youth Conference (Cairo, February 1959) in an effort to stimulate increased interest in and support for the Festival and has travelled in Latin America for this purpose as well.

d. Western Hemisphere

Six of the thirty-eight PC members are from this area--the smallest regional representation on the PC; three Argentinians, two Brazilians, and one Chilean. Relatively little is known of this group, only two of whom are believed to be Communists. None of the Latin Americans on the PC appear to have had any prior significant experience in organizing mass events, and they would thus appear to be susceptible to "suggestions" by the more experienced WFDY-IUS cadre on the PC.

6. Future Development of the PC

As indicated above, as well as in Part I, the PC will be greatly expanded during the final phase of Festival preparations. Each National Festival Preparatory Committee is to designate a representative to go to work in Vienna one or two months before the Festival "in order to solve the problems of their delegations." During this final phase WFDY Headquarters--at least the non-Hungarian officials and some of the Hungarian and foreign technical staff (translators, interpreters and typists)--should, in effect, work in Vienna and not Budapest, if prior

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Festival procedure is again repeated and if WFDY is not seriously considering moving the Festival behind the Bloc. Some IUS Headquarters officials-- but a much smaller number than from WFDY--should also move to Vienna to work during this final phase.

According to Festival precedent, the top leadership of both WFDY and IUS will probably be incorporated into the Secretariat, and during the last month at least a more elite body--the Presidium--will probably be formed to direct operations. The Presidium usually consists of approximately five persons who are or have been key WFDY Headquarters officials. In the past, the Head of the Presidium has been a high-level Communist youth functionary of the host (Bloc) country.

In the past, the Presidium has met as a body almost daily, reviewing plans and making whatever changes are necessary or of greatest operational or propaganda value to the Soviet bloc. The Presidium also met, both collectively and individually, with Communist youth leaders, visiting dignitaries, Festival organizers, etc. Steady streams of such visitors to the Presidium offices have appeared daily.

B. Financial and Logistic Support for the Festival

In addition to the financial and logistic support for the Festival which is being handled by members of the Permanent Commission working in the appropriate sections, the following bodies are busily working on support functions of a more significant and clandestine nature.

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1. Metros Handels und Vertriebs G.m.b.H. (Metros),
Vienna I, Tuchlauben 13

This firm was founded and registered on 15 July 1958 to conduct commercial transactions and handle technical organization in connection with the Seventh Festival, as well as with other congresses and events, by the following:

- a. the PC of the IPC for the Seventh Festival,
which was represented by:

Edelberto Bahamonde (Chile)
Jean Garcias (France)--a Director of Metros
and Head of the PC
Werner Lamberz (GDR)--a Director of Metros
and PC Secretariat member;

- b. "Estate Kongressorganisation, G.m.b.H. "
(Estate), a Communist front firm which handles
business matters for various front organizations,
including appropriate business arrangements for
international Communist meetings of various
kinds (it was represented by its directors, Jan
Krizek and Anna Hand, and its lawyer, Dr.
Heinrich Duermayer);
- c. Dr. Herbert Heller (Austrian Communist who
owns the Josefstadt Travel Agency through
which WFDY made all its mass travel
arrangements for prior Festivals), who is also
a Director of Metros.

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It is significant to note that in early 1958 some Austrian commercial firms recommended to the PC that a special firm be established to assist the PC in raising funds to finance the Festival, and that the PC have controlling interest in this firm, with various Austrian firms having the minority interest. This new Festival firm could raise necessary funds by selling Festival souvenirs and tickets to certain Festival sports and cultural events, organizing bazaars, lotteries, concerts, etc.

Of the 100,000 Austrian schillings (AS) that constituted Metros' starting capital, 85,000 came from the PC of the IPC, and only 7,500 AS each were contributed by "Estate" and Dr. Herbert Heller. Two of the three Metros Directors are WFDY Communist functionaries occupying the two most important positions on the PC Secretariat and the third is a Communist with whom WFDY has worked closely in the past on travel arrangements. It is therefore apparent that this firm was set up primarily to serve as a clandestine funding channel for the Seventh Festival. It could also serve as a clandestine funding mechanism for Soviet assets confiscated in Austria during the post-World War II occupation. Finally, Metros serves as a convenient mechanism for covertly bypassing the "Treasurer of the PC," an Italian Left Socialist youth leader who was appointed WFDY Vice President in the spring of 1958.

By including Edelberto Bahamonde, a secondary school teacher from Chile with little or no prior financial or organizational experience, as a co-founder of Metros--but not in the sensitive position of Director--

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the Festival's Communist organizers no doubt hoped to give the new front a more legitimate appearance.

2. World Peace Council's Support

The World Peace Council is to provide the PC with "politically reliable" interpreters for the Festival. In the past the World Peace Council has provided the WFDY with additional interpreters or translators needed for certain meetings and vice versa.

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PART III

PRINCIPAL CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS

Controversy involving the Festival is likely to take two distinct forms. There is first the current and continuing dispute over the validity of the organizers' assertions concerning the non-partisan and democratic nature of the Festival. In the second place there is that arising from disagreements on specific issues, which is most likely to be manifest at the Festival itself.

A. Countering Hostile Action Against the Festival.

The deliberations of the WFDY Executive Committee meeting in Colombo, Ceylon, in December 1958 clearly show that the WFDY is anticipating, and planning to counter, a campaign against participation in the Seventh Festival. Christian Echard (WFDY Secretary General), in his report on Festival preparations, and Bruno Bernini (WFDY President), in his report on relations between youth organizations of Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world and "the work of the WFDY in the spirit of the Bandung principles", cite their assessments of these problems and foreshadow the WFDY's main lines of counteraction.

According to Echard, the WFDY "must do away with the mechanism of accusations of those who intend at least to develop hostility toward the Festival". As he sees it, such efforts will concentrate on these points:

1. Charges that participating organizations from the Soviet bloc and from some African and Asian movements are unrepresentative.

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2. The charge that the Festival is a camouflaged Communist activity.
3. The charge that the Festival is not open to all program recommendations and democratic statements.

In discussing these points and the measures that must be taken by the WFDY to make the Festival a success, Echard reaffirms the determination of the Festival sponsors to carry forward their effort within the framework in which it was originally projected. He states that its success is "conditioned by the character which presided at its setting up". He describes the effort as a "non-reversing movement", and he states, in referring to the "conditions which guided the choice of place to satisfy the wish expressed by numerous movements, " that "there are conditions in Vienna which can guarantee the success of the Festival" -- two of these conditions he names are that "everyone can be assured of finding there an atmosphere of neutrality, with the assurance that no ideology will prevail."

1. The "Representativeness" Question

On the question of the representative character of participating organizations, the basic position was clearly stated -- the topic itself was to be excluded from Festival discussion, on the premise that the question was an internal one, to be resolved in each instance by the country concerned. This formula, which prevents any challenges of the Bloc delegations, also places a premium on successful domination of national preparatory Committees in the Free World. It highlights the relevance of the Communist tactics described in the following sections.

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2. The Communist Control Charge

In treating the second charge Echard made the following points.

- a. He noted the purported minority position of the WFDY and IUS on the Permanent Commission.
- b. In a typical example of circular reasoning, he points to the relations established between the Permanent Commission and the Austrian authorities as "sufficient to prove that the Festival is not the matter of one single political tendency". He elaborated on this by noting that "the Festival newspaper is printed in an official printing office of the Austrian state" (but he admitted that WFDY pays the bills!).
- c. He stated that the Permanent Commission "works openly in Vienna".
- d. He placed responsibility for all decisions on the "entire collective" of the Permanent Commission.
- e. He described the rotation of the presidency, week by week, as another evidence of non-partisanship.

3. The "Lack of Democratic Freedoms" Charge

In connection with the third charge, he made three key tactical points in his report:

- a. He reaffirmed the Festival organizers'

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continued willingness to accept participation by all organizations, regardless of character, as evidence of the non-partisan character of the Festival.

b. He clearly pointed out the device through which partisan Communist presentations of topics will be introduced into the Festival deliberations.

c. He defined and reaffirmed the formula by which anti-Communist presentations are and will be excluded from Festival deliberations. He set forth this tactic in a description of the first such decision taken by the International Preparatory Committee meeting in Stockholm when it rejected propositions submitted by the Austrian Socialist Youth Organization for consideration at the Festival, on grounds of their incompatibility with the "character of the Festival."

With reference to point a, Echard emphasized that the Permanent Commission was still maintaining the position that any group which wished to participate could do so. In analyzing the criticism of the Festival he emphasized that:

- (1) The majority of international organizations had not taken a public position for or against the Festival.
- (2) Some national affiliates of such organizations as WAY had not even participated in discussions designed to generate opposition to the Festival.
- (3) Even in countries where there was

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opposition to the Festival, there were elements among youth and students interested in participation, or whose interest in one phase of the Festival activities could be exploited to induce them to participate.

(4) The position adopted by those groups which have heretofore advocated bilateral exchanges and participation in other conferences, but now oppose participation in the Festival, is inconsistent and self-contradictory.

Basically, he discounted the scope and strength of the criticisms, and confidently encouraged WFDY affiliates to broaden and diversify their activity to promote participation. His emphasis on the different views held in certain countries strongly suggested that the WFDY should seek to exploit these divergences at the national level both to promote participation and to embarrass those elements which refused to cooperate.

The ability of the Festival organizers to maintain the posture described above while they at the same time maintain effective control of participation places a great premium upon the use of appropriate tactics at the national level.

The technique of injecting Communist theses into Festival deliberations (see point b above). After stating that "no ideology will prevail," Echard added "but it is evident to the participants unanimous in this gathering together for peace that other questions can and must be discussed for the cause of peace." (Emphasis supplied.)

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Against the background of his earlier statement that the Festival is for "the education of youth in a peaceful spirit conforming to the realities of the present world," the character of the other questions which "can and must be discussed," and of the positions to be adopted on these questions is clear. There are, in fact, three relevant statements in Echard's report on what the Festival "will do."

- (1) "The Festival will arouse the consciousness of youth to the serious dangers which threaten not only their immediate life, but also their future in the atomized world."
- (2) "(The Festival) will be a great manifestation of world youth solidarity with the youth of Asia, Africa, and Latin America."
- (3) "(The Festival) will contribute to clear up the misdeeds of colonialism, and the youth of newly independent African and Asian countries will raise their problems and their aspirations connected with the building of their new society."

The techniques for excluding anti-Communist theses (see point c above). The device for excluding anti-Communist partisan theses is based on a formula already used by the IPC. This formula, which refuses to permit consideration by the Festival of "all that would have contributed to accentuate the division," (presumably between the Free World and the Soviet bloc) obviously prejudices and rejects consideration of those issues which the opponents of the further extension of Communist power consider fundamental. The IPC, which allegedly "recognizes the right of

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every organization to its own political autonomy," nevertheless is credited by Echard with holding the opinion that attitudes such as those expressed by the Austrian Socialist Youth letter "are fruitless to the interests of youth from a universal point of view," and not appropriate for the Festival. The claim that discrimination would not be accepted by the Festival organizers, "no matter from where it is asked," is hardly consistent with Echard's description of what the Festival will do. (see above)

An excellent illustration of this formula being applied to a specific topic which could easily arise at the Festival is contained in critical comments by Bruno Bernini on the WAY meeting held in New Delhi in late 1958.

"We must regret that this question of Communism was recently raised here in Asia by an International Organization -- the WAY. I speak of it as it seems to me to be a serious question.

"We understand why the colonialists raise it... We also understand that in different countries there are different viewpoints concerning the conception of society and the way of building it. This is the internal question of the country in which we do not interfere.

"But on a world scale and for an international organization, it is another thing. In the world of today, to raise this question means to declare oneself in an objective way, for the division of the world, against friendship and peaceful co-existence. One speaks of peace, but it seems to

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us that it has nothing to do with the Bandung principles.

"In the colonial countries, racial discussions, the lack of democratic freedom, and economic difficulties are very serious problems... We must not forget what is the deep root of these situations, colonialist domination." (Emphasis supplied.)

Communist Tactics at the National Level and the "Democratic Freedoms" Charge

Information on preparatory activity at the national level reveals that, in some instances, key Festival organizers are advocating the use of unique tactics in carrying out this effort. In certain instances, a non-Communist national organization has been directly offered by a Communist-controlled Festival Committee the right to organize national participation, but where this has been done, the Committee had already come to the conclusion that the offer was almost certain to be rejected. The true purpose of the "offer" -- carefully phrased to leave the way open for subsequent efforts to promote participation by subordinate bodies and individuals -- was to create evidence that the Communist group could subsequently use to defend its domination of the national Committee by saying, "you were given every chance to join, but you refused." It appears therefore likely that much of the maneuvering now going on in connection with Festival preparations, and much of the correspondence still being directed by the organizers to groups which they are sure will not participate, is specifically designed for later use, to block and/or discredit attacks on the Festival.

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This tactic closely parallels the tactic currently being employed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in its unity campaign, directed at social democratic parties on a world-wide basis. Here, too, the appeals for unity are being repeated time after time even where the likelihood of their rejection is clear. But the exchanges are also being exploited by National Communist parties as the basis for campaigns to pressure, expose, isolate, or discredit socialist leaders in the eyes of their followers. The adoption of similar aggressive tactics by Communist-controlled youth organizations at and after the Festival seems almost certain.

It is also interesting to note that the decision of any non-Communist group to participate in the Festival is being energetically exploited to pressure similar groups in other countries to participate. Appeals to a number of national groups have pointed out that "a number of organizations belonging to COSEC and the IUSY have joined in the preparations for the Festival." To the degree that organizations affiliated with these two bodies (and with WAY) feel impelled to participate because they fear they may be isolated by a refusal, the purposes of the Festival organizers are served. This pressure tactic appears particularly significant as it affects groups in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

B. Potential Sources of Dissension at the Festival Itself

Given the present agenda of the key Festival events (see Part I) there are two main areas in which dissension seems likely to develop:

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1. On the question of youth solidarity with Afro-Asian national liberation movements -- (e.g. Cameroons, Kenya, Algeria, Uganda, Belgian Congo, etc.).
2. On questions of the "struggle for national democratic freedoms," principally within newly independent countries in Africa and Asia.

The first of these is likely to divide the European from the Afro-Asian and Bloc delegations. The second is likely to create problems between pro-government elements from the UAR, India, and other countries which have taken measures against the WFDY, IUS, and the Communist parties, and pro-Communist delegates and delegations from the same area.

Two additional areas of potential dissension are:

3. Fundamental differences between Yugoslavian youth organizations and certain neutralist Afro-Asian youth representatives on the one hand and the Bloc/Free World Communist representatives on the terms of reference governing the "struggle for peace."
4. Clashes between Arab delegates and others on the question of Israel.

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APPENDIX

PROGRAM OF THE VIIth WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP Vienna, 26th July - 4 August 1959

This is a collation of WFDY-IUS reports of the
Festival's program.

INTRODUCTION

The program of the VIIth Festival has been prepared on the basis of decisions taken by the International Preparatory Committee in Stockholm and takes into account the conditions of where the Festival will be held.

This draft will be sent to all countries for discussion and amendments. At the same time, the Permanent Commission will have detailed consultations with the organizations and institutions and personalities concerned in Austria, as well as all questions concerning preparatory work and carrying out the program, and in addition, endeavoring to expand it by taking into account the artistic and cultural traditions of Vienna.

I. General Events

1. Opening of the Festival. 26th July in the main Vienna stadium.

March of delegations through the city.

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Introduction of delegations in the stadium.
Greetings to those taking part in the Festival and to the Viennese youth.

Cultural and sports presentation (cultural program, gymnastics, international football matches, etc.).

2. A celebration dedicated for peace and friendship between the peoples, against atomic weapons, for disarmament and peaceful coexistence.

It is proposed that this will be organized in a large open square in Vienna.

3. Regional meetings to discuss problems of mutual interest; to be decided by the delegations.

4. Meetings of religious youth according to wishes and interests of participants.

5. Celebrations devoted to friendship with the youth of countries which have recently achieved independence and solidarity with youth in the colonial countries.

6. A series of events in connection with the Major-Project of the UNESCO for mutual appreciation of cultural values in the Orient and in the West.

Exhibitions, concerts, meetings and discussions in accordance with the UNESCO Secretariat and the Austrian National Commission of UNESCO.

7. Meetings between representatives of the various national and international youth organizations on

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the subject of the problems of co-operation and fulfilling the requirements of youth.

8. Meetings of the various professions to discuss problems of the different sections of youth and meetings according to interests. (See Section II)

9. Meeting between young parliamentary members at the Festival.

10. A rural youth festival and meeting.

11. Girl's Celebrations

Discussions and meetings for girls, a fashion show of national dress and costumes, ball, meetings with Austrian girls and women, visits to factories, etc.

12. Scientific program. Youth and the achievements of science and technique.

It is suggested that during the Festival, exhibitions and lectures should be organized to give a picture of the latest discoveries in science and modern technique, particularly concerning the conquest of space and the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The program will be arranged with the cooperation of the UNO International Agency for Atomic Energy in Vienna, and the International Committees of the Geophysical Year.

13. International film show.

14. Visits and activity to obtain a better acquaintance

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with Austria and her capital city.

15. "Summer Festival" (Flower Festival, Viennese Serenade, youth carnival, etc.)

16. Closing ceremony of the Festival - 4th August - in a large public square in Vienna.

II. Meetings

Meetings according to profession or occupation will be organized as follows, with themes designated:

1. Young construction workers

Themes: Professional training of youth in construction work.
Mechanization of the construction industry and the situation of young workers.

2. Young workers in metallurgy

Themes: Productivity, living conditions and health protection for young workers in the metallurgy industry.
Prospects of work in connection with the development of techniques and automation.

3. Young workers in the electrical and power industry

Themes: The problems of the nature or character of the work and of elevating professional training in the electrical industry.

4. Young railroad workers

Theme: To be determined.

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5. Young miners

Themes: Manpower in the mines and protection of the work and health of young miners.

6. Young workers in the leather and fur industry

Themes: Problems of work, salaries, and health in the leather and fur industry.

7. Young workers in the food industry

Themes: Mechanization of the food industry and the situation of young workers.

8. Young workers in the printing trade

Themes: Problems of health and employment in the printing trade.
Printing techniques.

9. Young workers in the chemical industry

Themes: Problems of health, security and salaries in the chemical industry.

10. Young Textile workers

Themes: Productivity, working conditions and problems of full employment in the textile industry. Situation of young workers in the textile industry.

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11. Young workers in the clothing industry

Themes: Problems of the professional nature or type of work, of full employment and salaries of young workers in the clothing industry.

12. Young teachers

Themes: Problems of training in sufficient numbers of teachers and of their employment. Problems of child health in school and sport programs. The importance of modern audio-visual methods in child education.

13. Young journalists

Themes: The role of young journalists in the objective formation of public opinion and for the education of youth and the development of international understanding.

14. Young agricultural workers

Themes: The right to permanent work and to professional training.
A decent life for young agricultural workers.

15. Young peasants, farmers, crop-sharers

Themes: For an adequate compensation for products, problems of remuneration, credits, stability, technical aid, the

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question of contracts, and the development of a modern life in the villages.

16. Apprentices, students, teachers in professional schools

Theme: To be determined.

17. Employees of private industry

Theme: To be determined

Experts, trade union leaders and heads of various professional organizations and institutions from the different countries will be invited to such meetings as speakers or to be chairman. The work will be carried out in conjunction with Austrian institutions, international organizations, UNO and ILO bureaus.

In planning these meetings, it is suggested that there should be:

- reports on the subjects listed by the I.P.C. and sent to the various countries
- discussion, exchange of experience and information
- visits to enterprises, institutions, professional schools, recreation centers, social institutions
- meetings with Austrian youth in the same profession and trade

Meetings between those with common interests will be organized as follows:

- Fine arts (at the Arts Exhibition)

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- Young theatrical actors and actresses
- Amateur photographers
- Amateur radio operators
- Cinema amateurs
- Leaders of children's organizations
- Leaders of voluntary work camps
- Model airplane enthusiasts
- Anglers
- Philatelists
- Choir leaders and conductors
- Orchestra leaders and musicians
- Leaders of youth clubs and youth centers
- Heads of organizations for youth travel and out-of-door recreation
- Esperantists

III. Student Program

1. Seminars. The following seminars will be held:
 - a. The role of students and their organizations in society.
 - b. Problems of democratization and reform of higher education.
 - c. Economic, political and cultural problems of colonial and underdeveloped countries and the role of students in their solution.
2. Meetings of students of the same branches of study:
 - a. Peaceful use of atomic energy.
 - b. Architecture: Development of architecture in

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Vienna with study-tours to architectural monuments.

c. Chemistry: The role of synthetic materials today. Discussion on higher education in chemistry.

d. Philosophy: Nature and Man in the light of contemporary philosophy and science.

e. Economics: Industrialization of under-developed countries and international economic relations.

f. Law: Peaceful co-operation among states and the UNO Charter. Discussion on law education. According to the practical possibilities, meetings of students in engineering and arts will be organized as well.

3. Popular lectures for students given by outstanding scientists and professors, on such topics, for example, as:

Flight into space, Prolongation of human life, Development of television, Cybernetics, Results of the geophysical year, Problems of art and literature, etc.

4. Friendly meetings:

a. Meeting of student leaders on problems of international student co-operation.

b. Four student meetings according to regions: Students from Asia, Africa, Latin-America, and

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Europe will discuss the problem of regional student co-operation for the defense of student interests.

c. Meeting of students with religious interests: Religion and Peace.

d. Meeting of students on problems of cinematography: Meeting with film-producers, directors and film stars.

5. Meetings with eminent personalities:

a. Meeting with outstanding composers.

b. Meeting with famous writers.

c. Meeting with prominent artists and painters.

6. Concerts of student ensembles:

a. Two international concerts at the opening and closing of the International Student Club.

b. Concerts of national music and jazz, performed by student ensembles.

7. Entertainment:

a. International Student Ball

b. Dancing parties

c. Film evenings.

International Student Club:

A considerable part of the student program

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will be organized in the International Student Club. The International Student Club is envisaged as a permanent center for students participating in the Festival, with daily program including: friendly meetings, popular lectures, meetings with personalities, concerts, informal discussions, dancing parties.

There will be a lecture hall, an informal center, and a dancing hall.

IV. Cultural and Artistic Program

1. Concerts and plays will be presented by artistic groups from different countries.

During the Festival, it will be possible to give up to 15 national and international concerts each day in theaters and concert halls (daytime and evening). Concerts will also be held at 20 stands which will be set up in various districts of Vienna.

2. International festival of music, song and folk dancing.
3. Performances of talented youth. Concert given by prizewinners of the Festival and art competitions.
4. International circus performances.
5. Theatrical presentations and puppet-shows from the different countries.

V. Arts Competitions During the VIIth Festival

The arts competitions will be organized as follows:

- Classical singing

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- Piano
- Stringed instruments
- Amateur choirs
- Ballet and character dances
- Folk dancing and Oriental classical dances
- Accordion and jazz orchestras
- Wind instruments

Before the Festival begins, an International Competition for musical compositions is to be held, and particularly for a Festival Song. This Competition ought to be closed three months before the Festival begins in order that the best song can be sent to all countries for study, so that it can be sung during the Festival.

VI. International Film Competition

It is proposed that there should be an international competition for films made by young people and films showing different aspects of life among the youth.

VII. Exhibitions

The following exhibitions are proposed:

1. Exhibition of plastic and decorative art
2. Exhibition of children's works
3. Philatelists' exhibition
4. Exhibition of artistic photography
5. Exhibition of children's and youth's books

In organizing these exhibitions, the co-operation of the various Austrian and international organizations must be sought.

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VIII. Sports Program

1. Competitions and tournaments for the Festival badge.

The preliminary competitions are open to all Festival participants and to the Austrian youth, in which the competitors will have to reach the set standards for the various sports.

2. Sports tournament for youth.

There will be a sports competition and tournament especially for amateur athletes of all countries who belong to sport, trade union, workers', student or youth organizations, sponsored by the National Festival Committees in agreement with the International Sports Committee of the Festival.

Sports suggested:

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Football	Light athletics
Athletics (running, relay race, jumping, throwing)	Basketball
Basketball	Volleyball
Volleyball	Table tennis
Table tennis	Swimming
Swimming	
Cycling	
(Handball, gymnastics and chess under consideration)	

3. Competitions between top national athletes.

Sports suggested:

- Light athletics (men and women)

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- Football tournament between four teams (drawn from national or well-known clubs)
 - Ice Hockey match
 - Skating exhibition (men and women)
 - Boxing between two amateur teams of national level
 - Kayak race
 - Speedway racing (Austria)
4. International youth camp.
 5. International competition for motorcyclists (prizes both by types and for teams).
 - Gymkhana with prizes
 - "Treasure hunt" for motorcycle teams
 6. Meeting to discuss study and technique for leaders of sports organizations and sports technicians.

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